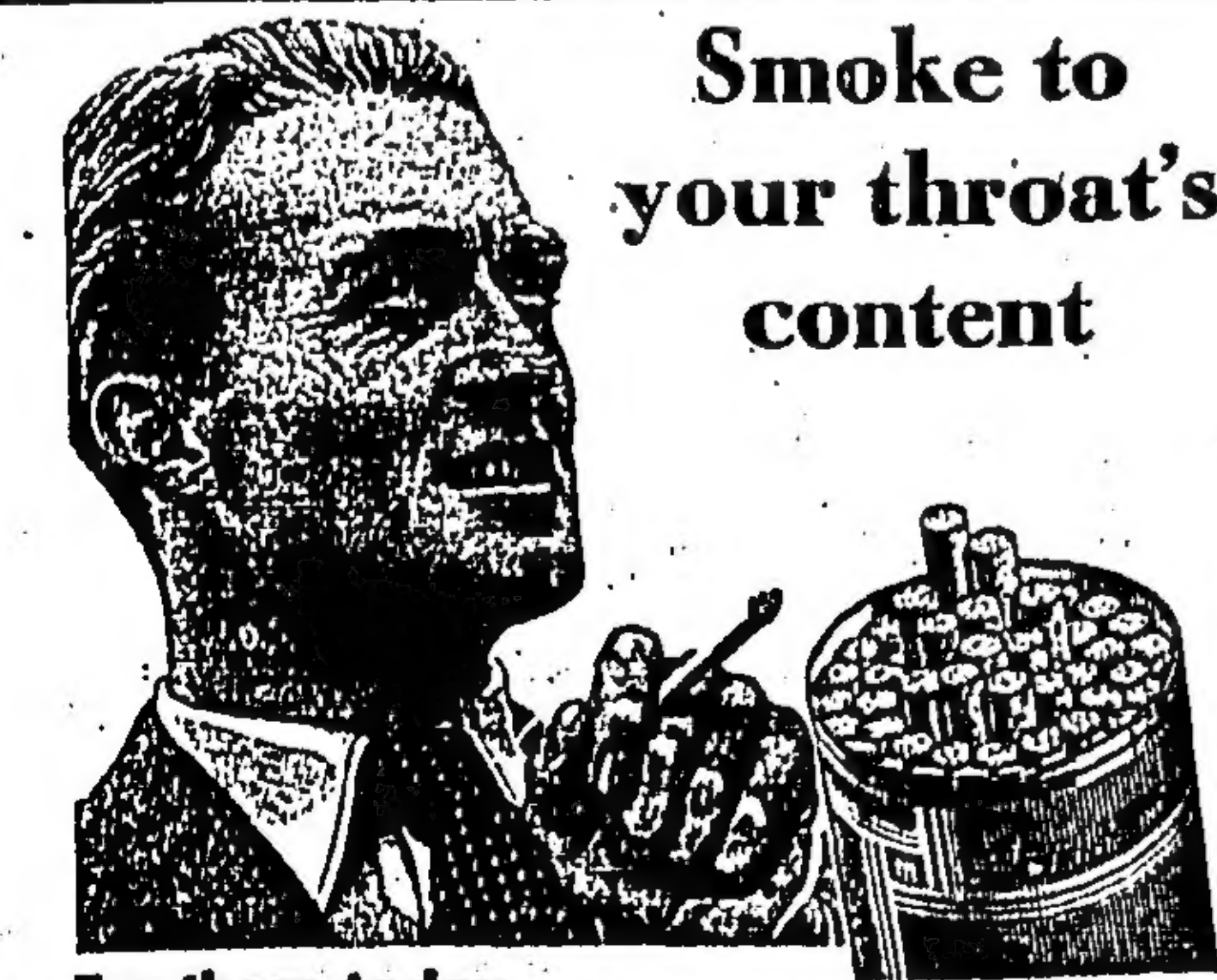


COMMENT OF THE DAY

M. Laniel's Disadvantage

OF the three national leaders who will meet at Bermuda early next month, only M. Laniel the French Premier may possibly feel in a slightly invidious position. Not only does he lack the prestige and permanence of either of his partners, but it is unlikely that he will, to anything like the same degree as the other two men, have ideas of his own on the subjects to be discussed. This is not M. Laniel's fault. The responsibility is distributed among those who have made French politics what they are and so have given to those who govern France perhaps the heaviest of all tasks in modern public life. And next to this problem is the awkward one of ratification of the European Defence Community agreement. No one can give France's allies a guarantee that the Assembly will ratify this treaty. Further, no one can say what the effects will be on the problem of governing France if it is ratified. When in 1951 the law granting slight financial relief to the Catholic schools was passed on a free vote by a majority different from that on which the Government was based, the result was to dislocate the political system for months. Therefore those responsible for piloting the EDC ratification measure through the Assembly have to think not only how to get a majority for the bill but also how to carry on government afterwards.

THIS will be the more difficult because on present prospects it looks as if a new Government will have to do this. How to get a Government set up whose main task will be to do something which part of its majority wishes it not to do will indeed tax French ingenuity. Willy-nilly, the prospects of the Bermuda meeting are having their effect on the Assembly debate on the European Defence Community. That the original idea of a three-Power meeting on the highest level was part of Sir Winston Churchill's campaign for reducing tension with Moscow is, from the ordinary Frenchman's point of view, the most agreeable aspect of the project. Nevertheless on two points it is evident French opinion will expect the Government to obtain clear assurances: first, that no attempt will be made to separate the Contractual Treaty with Germany from the EDC before it comes up for ratification next February, and secondly that Admiral Radford's recent tour of Europe will not lead to a revision of American strategy to Europe's disadvantage. Whatever else is on the Bermuda agenda, it may be taken for granted that M. Laniel will advance emphatic ideas on these two questions.



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Expansion Of Trade With China Under Consideration

STATEMENT BY THORNEYCROFT IN COMMONS

London, Nov. 19.
Britain is considering a further expansion of trade in non-strategic goods with Communist China, official sources said today.

Several British firms with "firm orders" for exports to Communist China have been refused export licences by the Board of Trade because the exports were considered to come under the category of strategic material.

These include £2,000,000 worth of anti-biotics such as penicillin and sulpha drugs.

Mr Peter Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, was asked in Parliament today when the government proposed to increase the export of anti-biotics to Red China.

"We are now considering the matter of anti-biotics to Red China."

"We are now considering the matter in consultation with other governments who like ourselves restrict the supply of pharmaceuticals to China," he said.

Mr Thorneycroft said the British government was "not out of sympathy" with the desire to expand trade generally with Communist China.

"The matter is under active consideration at the present time," he said.

Questions in Parliament showed a variance of views on the justification for the embargoes on trade with China under the United Nations resolution banning strategic exports to Communist countries.

It was argued whether woollen and rayon goods besides anti-biotics could be classified as strategic.

On July 6 this year, an unofficial delegation of British businessmen signed "firm contracts" with Communist China's state-owned foreign trade agency totalling about £15,000,000.

The Board of Trade refused licences for about £4,000,000 worth, but last month modified the ban and permitted the export of small cars to Communist China.—United Press.

Refuse To Recognise The Coronation

Edinburgh, Nov. 19.
A detective today told a court trying four men on a charge of plotting the Government that he had found a shorthand note which read "we do not consider Elizabeth as having been crowned Queen of Scotland."

The men on trial at the High Court here are alleged to be members of the Scottish Republican Army, an extremist nationalist organisation. Police say they aimed to blow up Andrews House, the Government headquarters in Scotland.

Detective Sergeant Milroy of the Edinburgh Police testified today that in the room of one of the accused, Owen Gillan, 27, he had found fragments of an insurance form. Shorthand notes on it read:

"We, the Scottish Republican Army, declare that the deliberate omission of any reference to Scotland during the Coronation ceremony at Westminster, England, was a calculated insult by the English Government so familiar to the people of Scotland."

DECIDE TO STRIKE

London, Nov. 19.
Leaders of 39 shipbuilding and engineering unions, representing 3,000,000 British workers today voted in favour of a 24-hour national strike on December 2.

This decision—a protest against the employers' rejection of a 15 per cent pay rise claim—will cause disruption in these key export industries and will undoubtedly have repercussions throughout the whole British trade union movement.

Today's strike vote at a special conference in London followed a meeting with shipbuilding employers at which the employers turned down the pay claim for the second time.

The engineering unions in the Confederation have already had their claim rejected twice by their own employers.

Both shipbuilding and engineering employers said the rise which would cost a combined £125,000,000 yearly—could not be met in the face of foreign competition and rising prices.—Reuter.

Labour Wins Seat With Increased Majority

London, Nov. 20.
Labour has retained the Parliamentary seat in the London division of Holborn and St Pancras, South, with an increased majority of 1,976 compared with the General Election majority of 1,739.

This leaves the composition of the 625-seat House of Commons as follows:

Conservatives and allies 322, Labour 293, Liberals 6, Irish Labour 1, Nationalist 2, Vacant seats 1.

The result of the polling declared last night was: Mrs Lena Jeger, Labour, 15,784. Mr W. Timothy Donovan, Conservative, 13,808. Mr Isaac J. Hyam, Liberal, 695.

Labour majority, 1,976.

This was the 23rd bye-election fought since the general election two years ago. In the last two—at Crosby and Ormskirk, both in Lancashire—the Conservatives successfully defended their seats, but with reduced majorities.

This combined with last night's result was taken in political circles as indicating support for Labour's protest against the steadily rising cost of living.—China Mail Special.

REVOLT IN UN COMMITTEE

Members Protest Action By Chairman

New York, Nov. 19.
Members of a committee of the United Nations General Assembly today revolted against the action of its Polish chairman in refusing to recognise the Chinese Nationalist representative as the accredited representative of China.

The incident took place in the usually sedate Legal Committee, presided over by Dr Juliusz Katz-Suchy of Poland.

It was alleged that Dr Katz-Suchy had made a practice ever since the debates of the Committee began in September of referring to the Chinese delegate, Dr Hsu Shu-hsi, by name only. It is the usual practice of a Committee chairman, in recognising a speaker, to call upon him as the representative of his country.

Mr Arehild Carey of the United States led off the protest against Dr Katz-Suchy's refusal to call on Dr Hsu—as the Chinese representative. He was supported by the delegates of Australia, El Salvador, the Philippines, Peru and Cuba.

Dr Katz-Suchy maintained that he was allowed by the rules to call on any speaker in any name he chose. He added that although he was Chairman, he was still a representative of Poland, and both he and his Government recognised only the Chinese Communist Government.

Dr Katz-Suchy said that everyone should have known when he was unanimously chosen as Chairman, that he could never recognise Dr Hsu as the Chinese delegate.

Mr F. A. Vallat of Britain maintained that Dr Katz-Suchy, in his reply, was entirely out of order in discussing the representation of China issue which, he said, had been postponed by the Assembly for the remainder of the session.

Dr Hsu sought to introduce a motion declaring that the Chairman's actions were contrary to the letter and spirit of the rules of procedure. Dr Katz-Suchy said any such motion would have to be submitted in writing and go through the normal procedures before it could be considered.

DUPPLICITY CHARGE
This brought from Mr Carey the accusation that Dr Katz-Suchy was guilty of "duplicity" in avoiding a vote on the matter.

Mr Carey then sought to introduce a motion that Dr Katz-Suchy be "directed" to recognise Dr Hsu as the delegate of China.

Dr Katz-Suchy said that as a chairman he could not resort to the same type of language as Mr Carey, but he did once describe the United States delegate as "naive."

Dr Katz-Suchy declined an invitation to give up the chair to the Vice-Chairman and to take a further part in the debate as the delegate of Poland.

Points of order and motions for adjournment began to fly thick and fast.

15 Missing In Snowstorm

Beirut, Nov. 19.
Planes, tanks, and troops were today searching for 15 shepherds caught in a snowstorm in Lebanon.

Other victims of the storm, which has been raging for 48 hours, were a child carried away by flood waters, and a sailor who was drowned when his schooner capsized off Tyre. Telephone wires were damaged in Beirut.—France-Press.

Rearming Of Japan

Nixon's Speech Wins Approval

Washington, Nov. 19.
Leaders in Congress today expressed approval of Vice President Richard Nixon's appeal to Japan to rebuild her defences to meet the Communist threat.

Mr Nixon's admission of a mistake in United States policy in pressing for Japan's disarmament after the "second world war" was commended.

The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Alexander Wiley, said Mr Nixon's statements on Japanese rearmament were "logical and reasonable" and should be warmly received by the people of Japan and other non-Communist Asian nations.

"I am sure the people of Japan were impressed by the willingness of the number two man in the United States to admit that, far from being inflexible, we Americans unfortunately did misjudge the world situation when we previously urged the Japanese to renounce rearmament," he said.

UP TO JAPAN
Senator Wiley said the United States now knows "that Japan will never be secure unless she herself voluntarily recognises the need for her own prompt rearmament, regardless of what the opinion of the United States is."

He suggested that Japanese who questioned or opposed rearmament should "regard the lesson taught by Soviet and satellite aggression since 1945."

Senator Mike Mansfield (Democrat, Montana), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, referred to Mr Nixon's admission of an error in misjudging Soviet intention in pressing for Japan's disarmament by saying "We have never maintained that our foreign policies were perfect. We make mistakes and when we do, we should be honest enough to admit them."

Mr Mansfield said the disarmament of Japan was a mistake in view of Soviet aggression since then.

The State Department spokesman said there was the deepest interest in Washington in what the United States Vice President, Mr Richard Nixon, was saying on his present tour of the Far East.

NO COMMENT
Mr Henry Stuydam, in reply to questions at a press conference, said the Department had no comment to make on Mr Nixon's speeches.

He added that he did not believe the State Department had been clearing the texts of Mr Nixon's speeches before the Vice President delivered them.

(Speaking in Tokyo today, Mr Nixon said the United States would not discuss general policy with the Communists until they had shown by deeds they wanted peace. He also appealed for Japanese rearmament and declared the United States made an error in judgment when it sought Japanese disarmament in 1946.)—Reuter.

Charge Against Governor

Manila, Nov. 17.
Administration Local Governor Dominador Camerino of Cavite province, and 21 of his men, including the Police Chief of Imus Town, were charged on Thursday with kidnapping and with arbitrary detention.

The complaint was filed by three Bacoor Town policemen, who claimed that they were held captive by the governor's men on election day.

Impartial observers saw in the charges the end of the reign of Camerino, under whose administration Cavite was wracked with lawlessness for many years. On election day alone, six died in Cavite, and in many districts voters were terrorised for votes for President Quirino, causing the Commission on Elections to invalidate the returns of those districts.—France-Press.

SNOW FOR THE FIRST TIME

Damascus, Nov. 19.
Damascus was almost isolated tonight when snow falls for the first in Syria's history—blocked all major roads.—Reuter.



Admiral Carney

Carney Reports On Far East Tour

Washington, Nov. 19.
Admiral Robert Carney, the American Chief of Naval Operations, who has just returned from a Far East tour, said here today he was convinced that the Chinese Communists were spreading their forces along the coastline opposite Formosa. He added that, on the whole, however, the Korean truce had not greatly changed the general distribution of Allied or other forces in the Far East.

Admiral Carney revealed that he intended to revise the whole programme of American bases in the Pacific with a view to making economy cuts.

The Chief of Naval Operations, while refusing to give a definite opinion on Nationalist Chinese chances of launching a major offensive against Communist China, said that, in his view, the Nationalists needed more training and equipment before undertaking a substantial operation against the Chinese Communists.

URGENT NEED
Admiral Carney said that the French urgently needed landing craft in their Tonkin operations and added that the United States would probably be able to extend aid in this matter.

Reviewing America's naval programme, Admiral Carney said the Navy proposed to ask the government's position to build a fourth aircraft carrier of the Forrestal class. The Navy already has two carriers of this class building (displacement about 60,000 tons). He said that the cost of vessels of this type was about \$200,000,000 each.

Admiral Carney also revealed that the Navy was converting ships specially to launch guided missiles. He said that it was not necessary to build a special ship for this purpose. In the future, he added, he thought an increasing number of atomic-propelled vessels would be given to the Navy.

A lot of information, he continued, would be available after the trials of the atomic-powered submarine, Nautilus, due to be launched in January.—France-Press.

Six Killed At Motor Rally

Oaxaca, Mexico, Nov. 19.

Six persons were killed here today when a Ford car, driven by Robert F. Christie, ploughed into a crowd that had gathered to watch another accident during the first lap of the Pan-American motor rally between Tuxtla Gutierrez and Oaxaca.

The crowd moved right in the path of Christie, who was travelling at high speed, after another Ford, driven by Mickey Thompson of the USA, had overturned without serious injury to its occupants.

Christie and his co-driver escaped without injury from the accident. The dead and injured were removed from the track by volunteers as the cars taking part in the race roared by.

A German driver, Hans Heiman, won the first lap in the special sports category. He was driving a Porsche.

In the international tourist category, an American, Chuck Stevenson, won the first lap. Stevenson, driving a Lincoln, covered the distance in three hours 57 minutes and 17 seconds.—France-Press.

ROYAL WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

London, Nov. 20.
Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh have been married six years today, but arrangements for their coming Commonwealth tour have kept them from planning a special celebration.

What with their personal calendar of engagements in a muddle, the Queen and the Duke decided to have a pre-anniversary celebration the other night with a group of close friends at the theatre.—Reuter.

Off-To-Bermuda December 2

Paris, Nov. 19.
M. Joseph Laniel, the French Premier, and M. Georges Bidault, the Foreign Minister, will leave for Bermuda by air on December 2 to attend the Big Three meeting with Sir Winston Churchill and President Eisenhower. It was announced here tonight.—China Mail Special.

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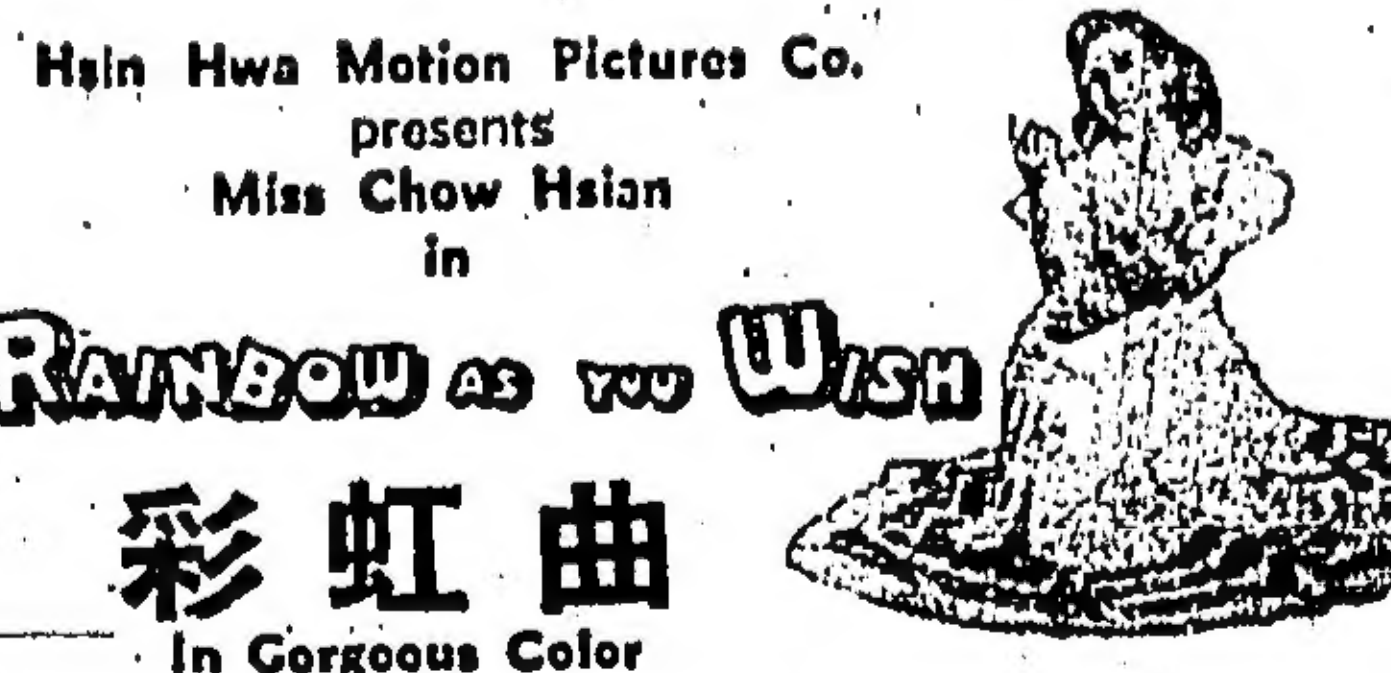
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REDUCTION OF TARIFFS

American Group Calls For More Liberal Policy

Recommendations Aimed At Expansion Of World Trade

New York, Nov. 19.

The United States National Foreign Trade Council yesterday unanimously adopted a 16-point programme calling for a liberal United States foreign economic policy to promote expanded world trade.

More than 2,000 American business, industry and finance leaders representing business concerns handling more than 50 per cent of the nation's foreign trade attended the Council's fourth annual convention which ended here on Wednesday.

The specific recommendations passed by the body touched on promotion of international trade, encouragement of private investment, international financing, convertibility, United States foreign aid, Russian bloc trade and commodity agreements.

Face Lifting In The Czech Regime

Vienna, Nov. 19.
At least 16 new Deputy Ministers have slipped quietly into power in Communist Czechoslovakia in the last two months in another apparent face-lift of President Antonin Zapotocky's regime.

The names of the 16 and their new posts have appeared on by one without official fanfare in the newspapers which have been received here from behind the Iron Curtain.

Little is known about any except Ladislav Kopriva, former Minister of Security, who had been missing from public affairs since January, 1952. His appointment as deputy Minister of Local Industries was reported this week.

A broad reshuffle of the Czech regime was announced six months after the death of Klement Gottwald, Zapotocky's predecessor.

Another major change in the face of the Czech regime came this week with the death of Pexa, Moscow-trained Secretary of the Czech Communist Party, and regarded as a Krenin "watch dog".

Pexa was a crony of Redifed Geolinder, who was executed last December along with Party Secretary Rudolf Slansky and nine other former Moscow favourites who fell from grace. —United Press.

First Trade Caravan For Three Years

Srinagar, Nov. 19.
A winding caravan of camels and horses, laden with merchandise—the first to come out of Communist Sikkim for three years—has arrived in Leh, Kashmir, according to reports received here today.

Sikkim, mountainous province of China with an area of 860,000 square miles and a population of 4,000,000, lies north of Kashmir and Tibet, beyond the towering Himalayas.

Since the Communists took full control of China in September 1949, this is only the second official trade caravan allowed to leave the big trading centres of Kachgar and Yarkand.

Caravan trade has flourished in the last half century and goods from Sikkim to the value of millions of Rupees used to be exchanged in the markets of Leh, 300 miles from the Sikkim border. —Reuters.

Funeral Of Czech Communist Head

Vienna, Nov. 19.
The funeral of Bechir Voda Pexa, secretary of the Czech Communist Party, was held in Prague today.

The ceremony was attended by heads of the Czech government, by the central committee of the Communist Party, by a representative of the Soviet Communist Party and of the Soviet embassy in Prague.

Voda Pexa had spent 14 years in the Soviet Union, and returned to Czechoslovakia after World War II, and became secretary of the central committee following the Slansky affair. —France-Press.

Japanese Trade Talks In London

Tokyo, Nov. 20.
The appointment of the Japanese Minister to Britain, Mr. Kichiro Azakari, as chief of the Japanese delegation attending the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese trade and payments talks in London is expected to be approved formally at a Cabinet meeting today. —Reuters.

The Council asked that efforts be made both in the United States and others to secure the reduction of any tariff rates which may "still be excessive" and to secure the elimination of onerous or discriminatory restrictions on international trade.

Specifically, it urged that the United States Government "seek to secure continuation of tariff concessions effected under the existing trade agreements... and the elimination of exchange controls, import quotas and other quantitative restrictions which may be in force... such tariff concessions or otherwise obstruct the flow of international trade."

NORMAL FORCES

The Council said that the expansion of international trade, which it called "of great importance to the security and well-being of the free world," should be given the freest possible play through the normal forces of supply and demand.

Government interference with business should be kept at an absolute minimum, it said.

Except when necessary for the national welfare, the Council declared, it is against the imposition by the United States of any new or increased tariff or the use of quantitative controls, import taxes and fees and other restrictive measures.

Changes in United States foreign economic policy since the beginning of the century have acted as a block to the initiative and action in other countries which is requisite to effective participation in the American market, it said, and warned that similar fears for the future are having the same effect.

"If the opportunities for an expanded international trade are to be fully realized, a liberal United States foreign economic policy must be established and its continuity assured," it said.

Speaking of private investment, the Council advised that nations requiring foreign capital for continued assistance must make "deliberate and intelligent" efforts to attract it by establishing and maintaining favourable political and economic conditions.

INVESTMENT MAGNET

"It is important to realize that a prospective investor attaches far greater importance to the treatment of capital, both domestic and foreign, already incorporated into the economy of a foreign country than he does to any promises, guarantees or other inducements which may be offered to attract new investors," it pointed out.

Help can be given by the United States Government to create a more favourable climate for investment in other countries, but the Council noted that it was up to the Governments and peoples of the countries seeking foreign capital to show by the treatment they accord existing investors that additional investment really is desired.

Industrial development should be the function of private enterprise, the Council noted, and it recommended the International Bank and the Export-Import Bank as suitable agencies for such development.

It opposed the creation of an international finance corporation and a special United Nations fund for economic development.

"It is opposed, in short, to the proliferation of mechanisms of any kind designed to funnel the American tax-payers' money into dubious economic channels," the Council's recommendation read.

On the subject of convertibility, the Council said that it can be achieved on a world-wide basis only when more constructive long-term factors have been introduced and not "temporary" and "artificial" factors such as continued use of trade restrictions in many areas that now are in force. —United Press.

Pakistan Leader's Sharp Criticism Of Nehru Talk

London, Nov. 19.

The Governor-General of Pakistan, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, said today that reports that Pakistan was negotiating with the United States for military help in return for the provision of bases were "absolutely unfounded and baseless."

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, in a press statement, said: "As I was delayed by bad weather on my flight from New York to London, I have only recently seen reports of the press conference held by Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, at New Delhi on Sunday last."

"Mr. Nehru made several observations about questions which concern my country's domestic and foreign policies."

"In view of the Indian Prime Minister's specific remarks on the subject of military aid to the United States and Pakistan are negotiating for military aid to Pakistan in return for American bases in my country and on certain provisions of our draft constitution and the position of minorities under this proposed constitution, I deem it necessary to state these facts."

"Reports that my Government is negotiating with the United States Government for military assistance in return for American bases in Pakistan are absolutely unfounded and baseless."

"I was extremely surprised to see that Mr. Nehru had commented on these reports without first thinking it necessary to verify their veracity."

DEMOCRATIC RELIGION

"It deeply grieved me to read Mr. Nehru's remarks that certain in concepts of our proposed constitution whose aim it is to make Pakistan into an Islamic Republic, are medieval and undemocratic."

"Islam is a democratic religion. It has always been liberal in its concepts and application. To view it in any other light is to misread history and misunderstand the great ideals of freedom, equality and the brotherhood of men, breathed by Islam, which recognises no priesthood."

"Mr. Nehru stated at his press conference that our new constitution would give the Pakistani minorities a lesser grade of citizenship. The sub-committee of the basic principles committee, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, has given the non-Muslims the same rights as Muslims and all necessary safeguards."

"The only reservation in favour of the majority population is that the head of the state must be a Muslim. 'Here we have been extremely frank and straightforward."

Collective Bargaining In Malaya

London, Nov. 19.

Mr. Stan Awbury, Labour asked the Colonial Secretary today if he was aware of the feeling of frustration among the tin miners in the state of Perak, Malaya, owing to the continued refusal of the employers' association to recognise the principle of collective bargaining and if he would take steps to establish this principle as the present unrest may lead to a strike in the near future.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, said in a written reply: "The Malayan mining employers' association, agreed sometime ago to grant recognition at mine, district, state and national levels as soon as the union could show in each case that adequate representation had been achieved."

"Recognition has already been granted and collective bargaining has already taken place in respect of certain mines, where this condition has been fulfilled." —China Mail Special.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

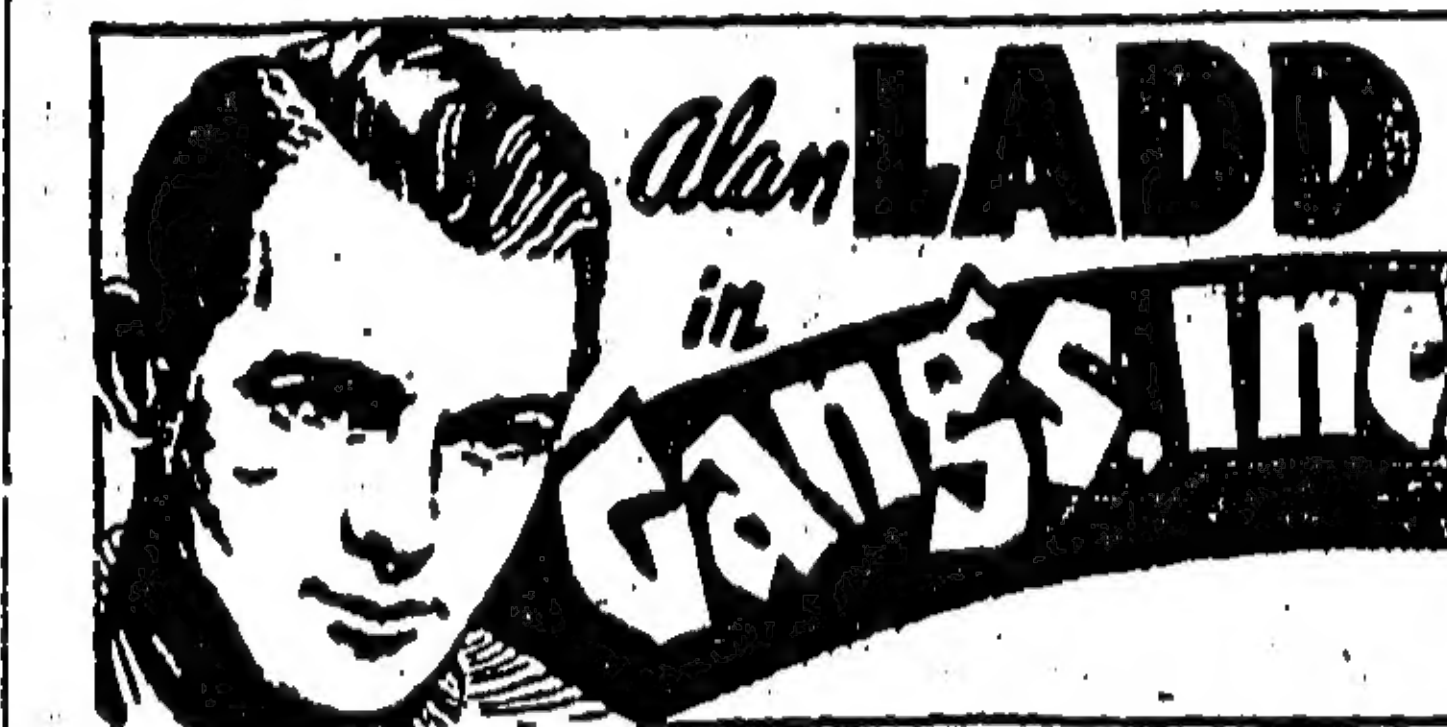
SHOWING TO-DAY



SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



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SHOWING TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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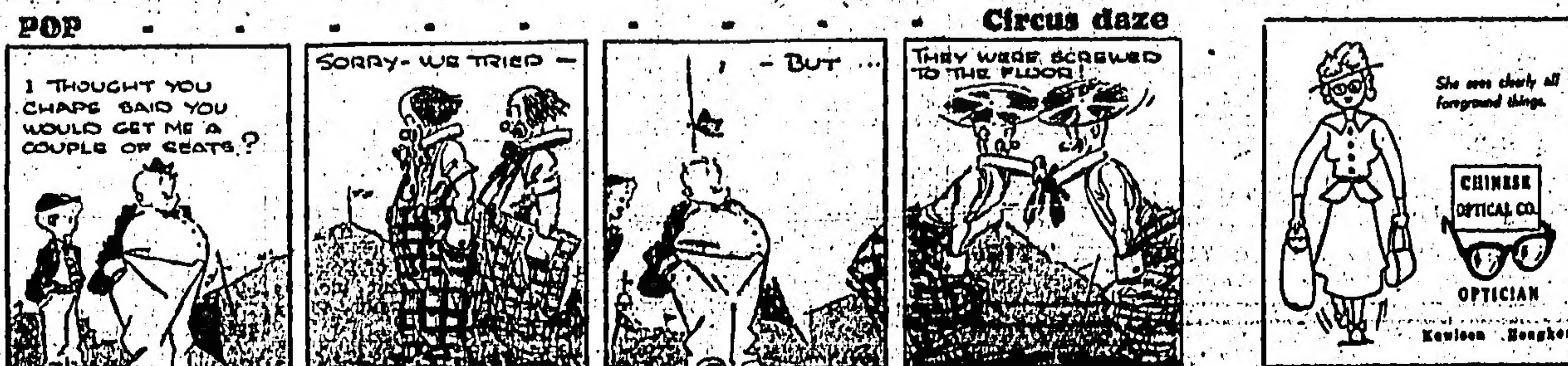


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Daladier Adamant In Opposition To Ratification Of EDC

Paris, Nov. 19.

Former Radical Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, told the French National Assembly today that he would not vote for ratification of the European Defence Community Treaty. He bitterly accused Germany of adherence to the integration policy in an effort to regain her lost areas.

SOVIET BEATING SAME DRUM

New York, Nov. 19.

The United States delegate to the United Nations, Mr. James Wadsworth, said today to Mr. Vyshinsky, the Soviet delegate, had voiced the "same well worn set of arguments reiterated for several years."

Mr. Wadsworth was replying to Soviet charges in the Political Committee of the General Assembly that the Bermuda conference could only serve to intensify international tension instead of reducing it.

The Committee was debating a Soviet "package" proposal entitled "measures to avert the threat of a new world war and to reduce tension in international relations."

Mr. Wadsworth said there was "no sign of any suggestion which seem to us sincerely designed to avert tension and world war."

Only yesterday the Political Committee had adopted a resolution on disarmament of which the Soviet group abstained.

"Later today, the Soviet Union offers us no encouragement on this score," Mr. Alexiz Kyrou, of Greece, asked how "so clever a man as Mr. Vyshinsky" repeated again and again words and ideas "to which no one can attach the slightest importance."

He said the Soviet proposal for the immediate prohibition of atomic weapons was "frustrating and unrealistic" and the call for a one-third reduction in the armed forces of the five great powers was "equally pointless and could be harmful."

Earlier Mr. Vyshinsky said Western statements that the reduction of tension depended solely on the Soviet Union were "entirely fallacious."—Reuter.

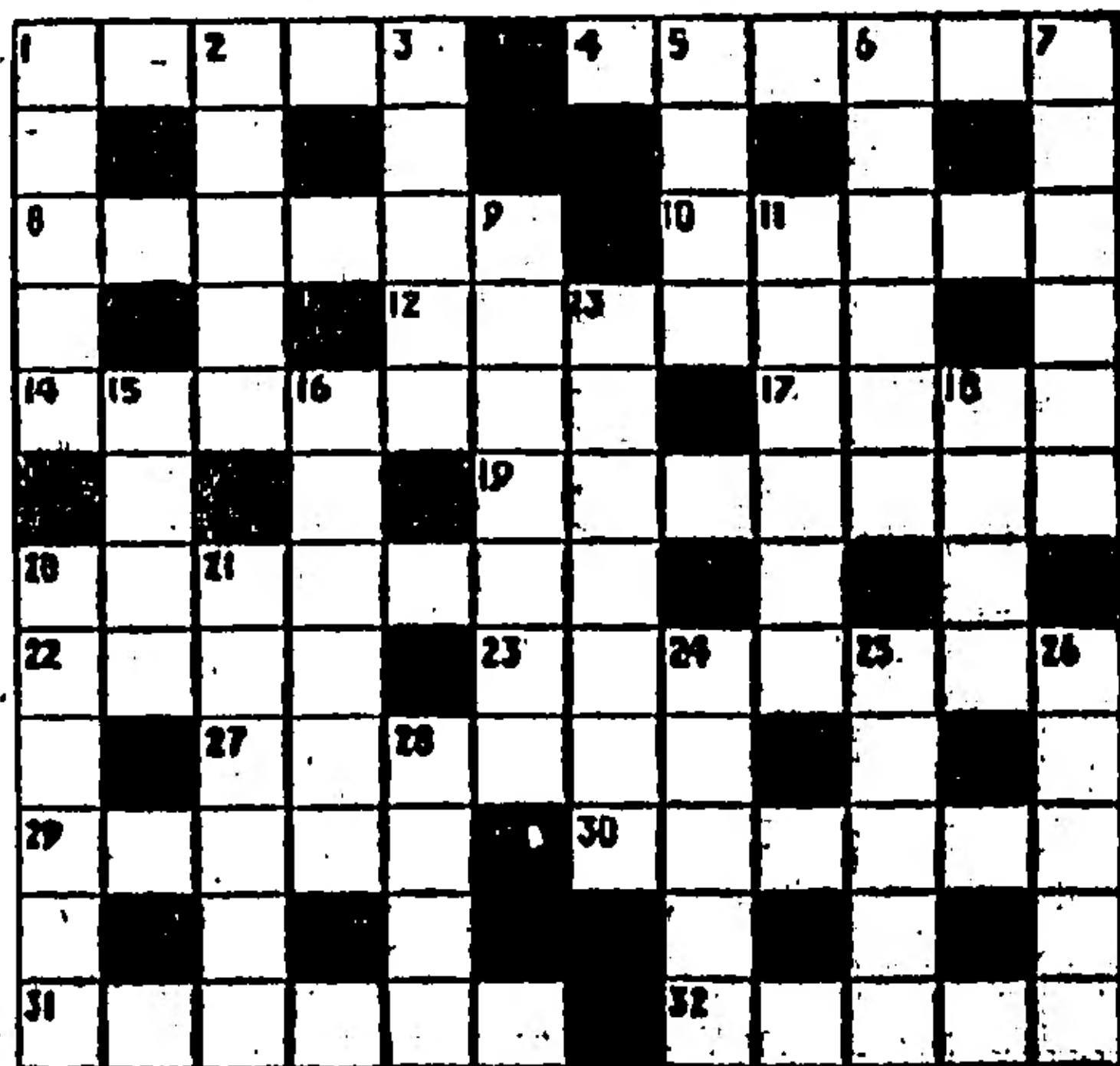
Judicial Reform In Morocco

Rabat, Nov. 19.

The Sultan of Morocco signed four new decrees today providing for judicial reforms in Morocco.

The decrees provided for fundamental guarantees of modern justice, such as the right of parties to be assisted by a counsel before a trial, and the right to bail when the sentence to be imposed would be of a minor nature.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 French capital (5).
4 Sliced (6).
5 Photographic apparatus (10).
10 Outcome (5).
12 Dodges (6).
14 Stretched from side to side (7).
17 Period (4).
18 Flusters (7).
20 Pilly saying (7).
22 Rejoice (4).
23 Atlas (7).
27 Unruffled (6).
28 Conscious of (5).
30 Extreme fright (5).
31 Fears (6).
32 Separate (5).

DOWN
1 Selects (5).
2 Dance (6).
3 Enchantress (5).
6 Dry (4).
8 Ship (6).
7 Rejoices (6).
9 Medium (7).
11 Sporting dog (6).
13 Unyielding (7).
15 Cleverly (4).
16 Dark brown (6).
18 Ropes (4).
20 Commission (6).
21 Mad (6).
24 Stagger (5).
25 Enlist (5).
26 Support (5).
28 Peruse (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Implicit, 8 Hook, 9 Meriting, 11 Elevated, 13 Galt, 15 Corporal, 16 Rejoice, 19 Pest, 21 Fiddlers, 25 Iterates, 27 Cal, 27 Moderate, 28 China, 29 Erred, 2 Solo, 4 Most, 5 Laid, 6 China, 7 Rights, 9 Mad, 10 Road, 12 Loose, 14 Inner, 16 Rumble, 17 Leads, 18 Fum, 20 Sled, 21 Felt, 22 Det, 23 Man, 24 Sift.



Emir Said Ibn Abdul Aziz, the new King of Saudi Arabia, following the death of his father, King Ibn Saud, at the age of 73. The Saudi royal family is one of the richest in the world. (Express photo).

German Liberals Offer New Saar Proposals

Bonn, Nov. 19.

Three Liberal members of the West German Bundestag (Lower House) proposed today that the Saar territory be incorporated as a "land" (state) with the German Federal Republic, but that economically, it should continue to form a single unit with France.

The proposal was presented by Max Becker, Heinrich Schless, and Hubertus zu Loewenstein.

The plan suggested by the Liberals included the following points:

Firstly, France could purchase a certain quantity of Saar coal, and could sell to the Saar a stipulated quantity of its agricultural products. These transactions would be paid for in French francs.

Secondly, Western Germany would buy back through reparations payments the Saar factories which have been sequestered as reparations. Mines which belonged to France or to the German Reich would go in part to France, in part to the Western Germany, and in part to the Saar itself.

As guarantees on the part of Western Germany, the three Liberals suggested the following:

Firstly, the Bonn government would place its military contingents under the command of the projected European defence community as provided in the Treaty of Paris.

Secondly, if the European defence community is not ratified, Western Germany would establish no garrisons in the Saar.

These Things Are Imponderables

Karachi, Nov. 19.

Viscount Swinton, British Commonwealth Relations Secretary, said here today he hoped there would be the same co-operation between Britain and Pakistan when the latter became a Republic as there had been up to the present.

Viscount Swinton was addressing a press conference a few hours after his arrival from New Delhi. He said that though a separate decision had still to be made on whether Pakistan would remain within the Commonwealth, he had no doubt the answer would be "yes."

Asked to comment on Pakistan's decision to become a Republic, he said: "Any country is entitled to take any step it thinks wise. We wish you well."

He added: "There is a difference between those parts of the Commonwealth which decide to owe allegiance to the Queen and those who do not; but these things are imponderables. All that must be a thing freely offered and freely given. This is, of course, common interest between those that have a common bond."

Viscount Swinton would not say whether he had discussed the Kashmir problem with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru. Britain wished Pakistan well, but could not dictate a settlement of the dispute which the whole of the Commonwealth was keenly anxious to see solved.

Several questions were put to the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations about rumours of military talks between Pakistan and the United States.

His reply was: "I have not the faintest idea what these talks are about. I only know what I have read in the newspapers. The proper people to say are the Pakistan Government."

During his stay here, Viscount Swinton will meet most members of the Cabinet and will visit the Sukkur barrage and the Lower Sind barrage which is under construction at Iskhari. Router.

McCARTHYISM HOUNDING BACK TO ROBIN HOOD!

London, Nov. 19.

Englishmen, from the High Sheriff of Nottingham down, lifted amused eyebrows today at an Indiana woman's proposal to ban the story of Robin Hood from schools because it was "Communist."

"We're very proud of Robin Hood," said Sheriff William John Cox of Nottingham, whose predecessor of long ago followed Robin Hood and his merry men on many a chase.

Mr. Thomas J. White of the Indiana Textbook Commission said that the Communists "want to stress Robin Hood because he took from the rich and gave to the poor. That's the Communist line."

Said the Sheriff of Nottingham: "If he were alive, today we'd probably call him a gangster, and I'd have to do my duty and go out after him. We've never minded our children learning about Robin Hood and Maid Marian and Little John and all the rest. It's our heritage. And, mind you, I'm no Communist. I'm a member of the Conservative Party."

The Duke of Portland, Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire and thus a successor to Guy of Guisborne, Robin Hood's implacable enemy, could not be reached for comment. He was out hunting.

Edgar Tucker, the forester of Sherwood Forest, could not be reached either. He was out patrolling the forest hunting modern day poachers.

The Secretary of the Robin Hood Country Society at Mansfield, in the heart of Sherwood Forest, explained:

"What?" he said. "I know Robin Hood robbed the rich to give to the poor, but I think it is a ridiculous suggestion. There was no such thing as a Communist in those days. The lady is talking out of the back of her neck."

In London, Stephen Potter, author of "Gamesmanship", or the art of winning without actually cheating, said that Mrs. White "is quite right, but isn't she taking a rather negative attitude? Perhaps the story should be re-told with a new cast of characters—super-Hood, super-John and super-Maid Marian. That way it might have a more familiar ring."

Angus Wilson, Deputy Superintendent of the reading room in the British Museum Library and the author of such novels as "The Wrong Set" and "Such Darling Dodos," said drolly, "If you oppose Robin Hood, you're putting yourself on the side of King John, because Robin Hood stole from him."

"And that way you tend to make nonsense of Magna Carta, which the nobles forced King John to sign."

The Sheriff of Nottingham agreed that "King John was a tyrannical old cuss, and I can't say I blame Robin Hood. But if Robin Hood robbed the rich to give to the poor, he probably feathered his own nest too. I expect he made a pretty good thing of it. We wouldn't want to take Robin Hood out of English history. We're very proud of him around here."—United Press.

Campaign Against Apartheid

United Nations, Nov. 19.

Two resolutions attacking South African racial policies were being prepared today for introduction in the special Political Committee when it takes up the apartheid problem, probably tomorrow.

India, with help from the Asian-African group, has a draft resolution that the Indians regard as a comparatively mild censure of the South African Government. Its main purpose is to apply moral pressure and to make certain the question comes up again in the next General Assembly.

A Latin American resolution in the making has been labelled "considerable stronger" than the Indian draft and some question whether it can win general approval in the suggested forum.

The South African delegation has been working on a statement defending its racial views for presentation to the 60-member Committee.

The apartheid debate will be the third and last round in the Asian-African bloc's fight in this session against South Africa's racial policies.

The General Assembly on November 11 overwhelmingly adopted a resolution asking South Africa to suspend her segregation laws and to co-operate with a Commission trying to settle the Union's Indian minority problem.

The Trusteeship Committee, by a similar vote, asked South Africa to permit United Nations supervision over the mandate territory of South-West Africa.

New Regency Act Signed

London, Nov. 19.

The Queen—today gave her Royal Assent to the new Regency Act by which the Duke of Edinburgh would, if circumstances made it necessary, take over the Regency instead of Princess Margaret. The law thus comes into force tonight. The Queen Mother is also to be a member of the Council of State, members of the royal family which will operate in the absence of the Queen from England.—France-Press.

Another Hold Up To Evacuation

Rangoon, Nov. 19.

No evacuation of Chinese Nationalist troops from Burma took place today, although a one-day suspension on Wednesday only had been announced.

Reports from Tachilek indicated, however, that over 500 Nationalist Chinese, armed with carbines, rifles, mortars, and machine-guns, had arrived in a village 10 miles from Tachilek. It was not known whether the weapons were to be surrendered.

The same reports stated that the Chinese authorities planned to evacuate 3,000 instead of 2,000 as originally announced, in order to spare the Burmese government, but, so far, most of the evacuees have been women, children and aged and sick people.—France-Press.

Jagan To Visit India

London, Nov. 19.

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the deposed Prime Minister of British Guiana, left today by plane for India. He was accompanied by his former Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. L. F. Burnham.

Before leaving, Dr. Jagan expressed disappointment at the attitude taken by the British Labour Party which, he said, had blamed the government for suspending the Guiana constitution but had refused to allow Jagan's supporters to speak at Labour Party meetings.

"It was pointed out here, however, that the Labour Party described Dr. Jagan as a Communist."

"The two former British Guiana ministers were invited to India by the Indian Commonwealth Office,"—France-Press.

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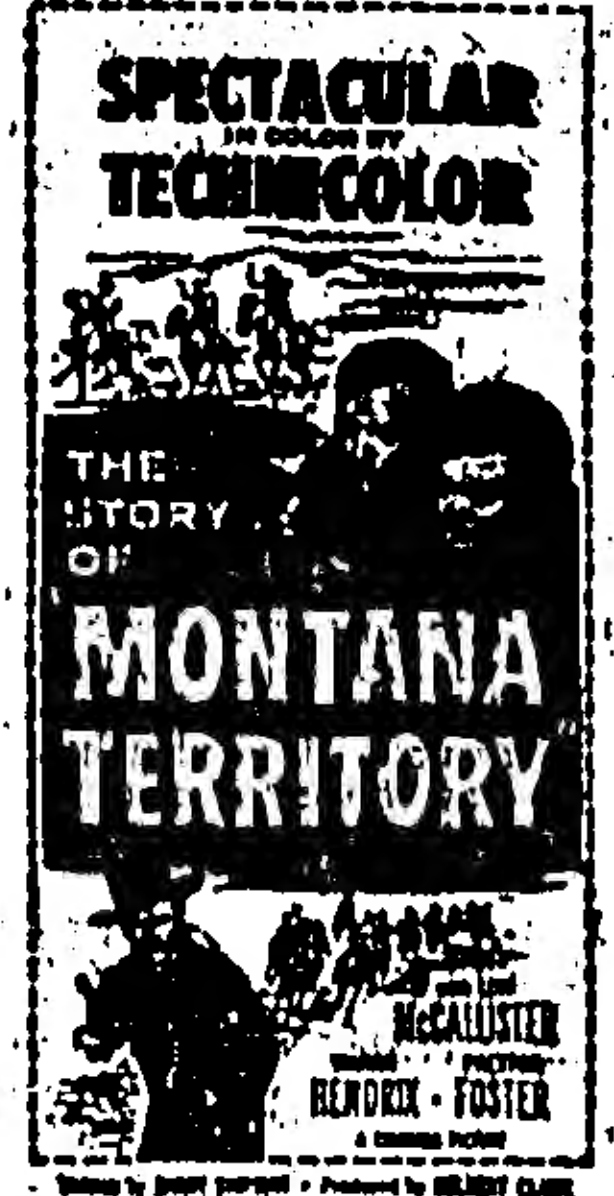
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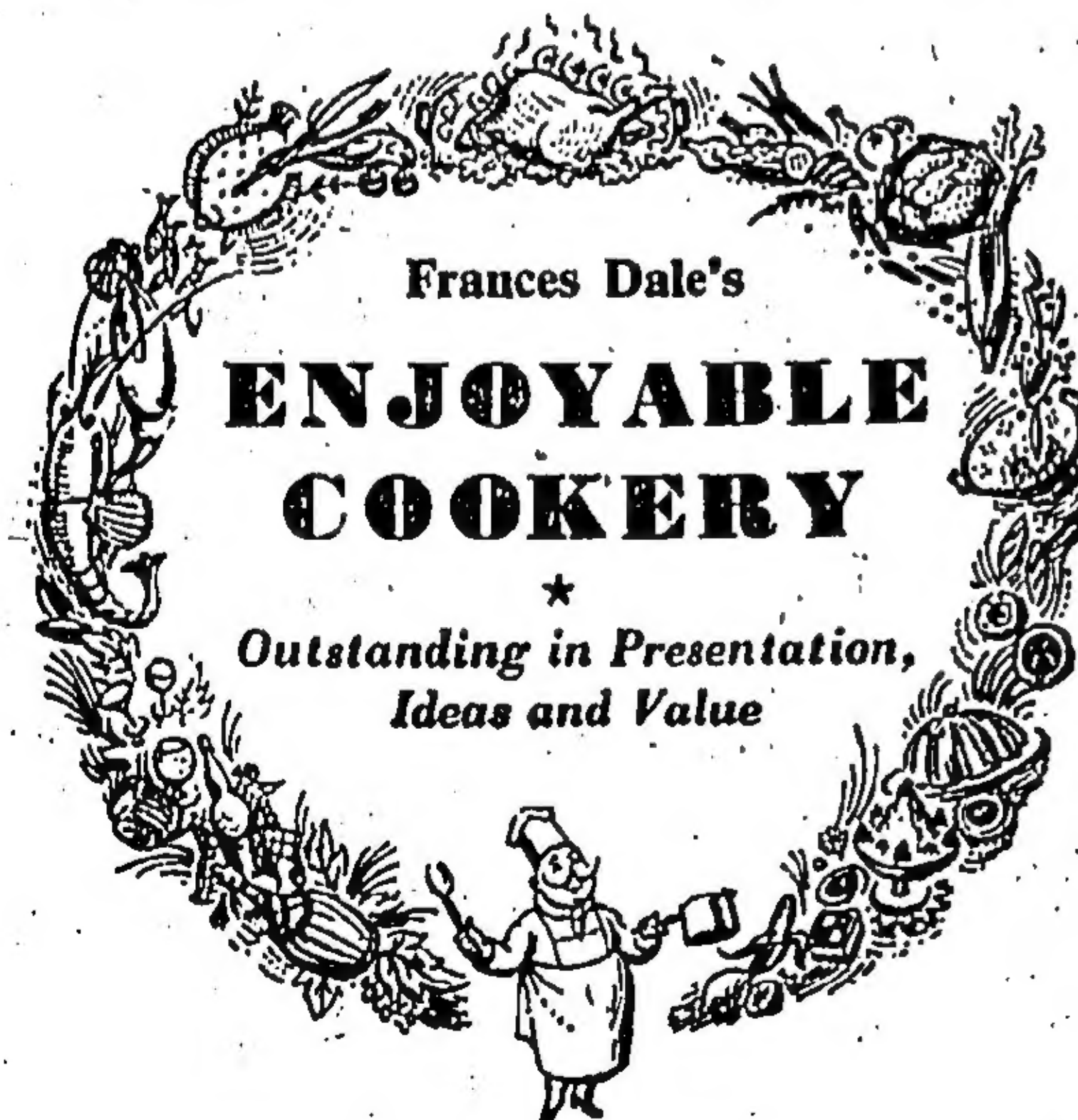
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HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY

CHAPTER SIX

At the Teheran Conference of November 1943, it had been decided to divert German opposition from the cross-Channel "Operation Overlord" by a virtually simultaneous assault on Southern France, to be known as "Operation Anvil". Forces for "Anvil" from Italy could not be spared before Rome fell. When it fell, on June 4, 1944, the position had to be reviewed.

At Teheran we had confidently expected to reach Rome early in the spring, but this had proved impossible. The important descent at Anzio to accelerate the capture of Rome had drawn eight or ten German divisions away from the vital theatre, or more than was expected to be attracted to the Riviera by "Anvil". This in effect superseded it by achieving its object. Nevertheless, the Riviera project went forward as if nothing had happened.

The hard fighting had of course engulfed important enemy reserves which might otherwise have gone to France, and it certainly helped "Overlord" in its critical early stages, but none the less our advance in the Mediterranean had been gravely upset. Landing-craft were another obstacle. Many of them had been sent to "Overlord". "Anvil" could not be mounted until they came back, and this depended on events in Normandy.

These facts had been long foreseen, and as far back as March 21 Gen. Maitland-Wilson, the Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean, reported that "Anvil" could not be launched before the end of July. Later he put it at mid-August, and declared that the best way to help "Overlord" was to abandon any attack on the Riviera and concentrate on Italy.

Soon after D Day Gen. Marshall came to England and expressed his concern about yet another problem. Enormous forces were accumulating in the United States, and should join

the battle as soon as possible. At this period we held only a few harbours along the French coast of the Channel, and although Eisenhower intended to capture Brest, and other landing-places in the Bay of Biscay might also fall to us if things went well, we could not be sure of seizing them, and still less of clearing them, in sufficient time.

The solution which Gen. Marshall proposed was to capture entirely new bases in either the west or the south of France, and preferably in the west because this was the more quickly reached from America.

I was fully alive to all this and had for some time contemplated a descent on the Biscay coast from North Africa, even though this could not be achieved before the end of July or early in August. But I was equally anxious not to wreck Alexander's victory in Italy. I considered that the options might still remain open and all preparations should be made to move in whatever direction seemed best.

On June 14 the Combined Chiefs of Staff decided to prepare an amphibious operation which might strike either in the south of France or in the Bay of Biscay or at the head of the Adriatic. Its destination could be left open for the moment. Three days later Gen. Marshall visited the Mediterranean to confer with the commanders.

Gen. Wilson was impressed with "Overlord" need for more ports, of which he then learnt for the first time, but he did not alter his judgment against "Anvil", and on June 19 told the Combined Chiefs of Staff that he still thought his best contribution to the common end would be to press forward with all his resources into the Po valley.

Thereafter, with the help of an amphibious operation against the Italian peninsula, there would be attractive prospects of advancing through the Ljubljana Gap into Austria and Hungary and striking at the heart of Germany from another direction. Alexander agreed.

On June 23 Gen. Eisenhower advised the Combined Chiefs of Staff to concentrate our forces in direct support of the decisive battle in Northern France. He admitted that an advance through the Ljubljana Gap might contain German troops, but it would not draw any of their divisions from France. As for a descent in the Bay of Biscay, he agreed that Bordeaux was close to the United States than Marseilles, but maintained that the latter could be captured more quickly by forces already in the Mediterranean and would furnish a direct route

CHIEFS OF STAFF IN DISAGREEMENT

..... By Sir Winston Churchill

exchange of telegrams now took place.

The deadlock (I said on June 23) between our Chiefs of Staff raises most serious issues. Our first wish is to help Gen. Eisenhower in the most speedy and effective manner. But we do not think this necessarily involves the complete ruin of all our great affairs in the Mediterranean, and we take it hard that this should be demanded of us.

I most earnestly beg you to examine this matter in detail for yourself. Please remember how you spoke to me at Teheran about Anvil, and how I introduced it at the full Conference.

Later I summed up my conclusions to Mr. Roosevelt.

(a) Let us reinforce "Overlord" directly, to the utmost limits of landings from the west.

(b) Let us next do justice to the great opportunities of the Mediterranean command, and confine ourselves to minor diversions and threats to hold the enemy around the Gulf of Lions.

(c) Let us leave Gen. Eisenhower all his landing-craft as long as he needs them to magnify his landing capacity.

(d) Let us make sure of increasing to the maximum extent the port capacity in the "Overlord" battle area.

(e) Let us resolve not to wreck one great campaign for the sake of another. Both can be won.

With much presence they remarked: "We think that the mounting of 'Anvil' on a scale likely to achieve success would hamstring Gen. Alexander's remaining forces to such an extent that any further activity would be limited to something very modest."

They urged that Alexander should develop his offensive in Italy so as to engage and destroy all the German forces opposed to him; that Gen. Wilson should do all he could to emphasize the threat of an assault on the south of France; and that Wilson should prepare to send Eisenhower one or more American divisions and/or all the French divisions which he was capable of receiving and which our shipping resources would permit.

This direct conflict of opinions, honestly held and warmly argued by either side, could only be settled, if at all, between the President and myself, and an

Author's italics throughout.

New Life For Grand Alliance Aim Of The Bermuda Talks

By WILFRED RYDER

LONDON. NEW life for the West's Grand Alliance is the primary aim of the Bermuda Conference. Preparation for high level talks with the Russians is secondary.

For it was the present confusion on basic issues in the West which prompted Sir Winston to ask Mr. Eisenhower and M. Laniel to meet him. This was the aim which caused the invitation—though last October he had refused to do so.

Sir Winston believes the development of atomic and hydrogen weapons makes war more remote by threatening destruction of both sides. He said so on November 3. The obvious implication—though he denies it—is that Western defences can be lowered.

Mr. Eisenhower believes new weapons will permit a reduction in defence costs by giving fewer divisions greater striking power; therefore American garrisons overseas can be reduced. This view was explained this week to Britain's military chiefs in London by Admiral Radford, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Laniel's Threat

But M. Laniel had previously threatened Admiral Radford in Paris that if either America or Britain reduced their defences and, in particular, if they reduced their divisions in Germany, France would oppose German rearmament even more firmly. The loss, through French objection, of 12 German divisions on which NATO defence plans have been based since September 1950, would be the most

serious weakening of those defences yet.

Both Sir Winston and Mr. Eisenhower now realize that their theories may relax the pressure to build up NATO's forces.

May Appeal

Both Sir Winston and Mr. Eisenhower will find difficulty in refusing French pleas for a guarantee they will maintain their present ten and a half divisions in Europe alongside those of France to balance the twelve proposed German divisions. One way to meet such commitments would be for Mr. Eisenhower to offer to pay for more British and French divisions. It is an idea that would appeal to his economy-minded budget planners. For it costs \$85m. to maintain an American division abroad; \$27m. to maintain a French division; and \$25m. to maintain a British division.

This is an idea which may also appeal to Britain. Britain is faced with a bill for £200m. a year for the four and a half divisions of the British Army of the Rhine and the Second Tactical Air Force when Germany sets her own forces on foot. But Britain would not

mind keeping troops in Germany if they are paid for.

Plans will also be considered in Bermuda for alternative methods of rearming Germany—by bringing her direct into NATO. For instance, should the French Assembly refuse to ratify the European Army treaty next January, further ideas have been sufficiently developed in each of the three Western capitals on the form of guarantees which might be given to the Soviet Union against a revival of German aggression. And it will be useful to discuss these ideas at the highest level.

One suggestion is that Canada instead of France should join Britain and the USA in guaranteeing Russia against possible German aggression. It is being aired by State Department officials in Washington to solve the problem that could confront France if the European army were actually formed. For, in such a case, French divisions would serve in the same formations as German divisions. And they could hardly be reformed in national units quickly enough to deal with German aggression. Yet France would have to be in a position to do so if she were to join a guarantee to the Soviet Union.

Claim Weakened

M. Laniel does not like the scheme. He holds that membership of the European Army in a way denies French troops their liberty to act. He suspects the plan is designed to prise French from her position as one of the Big Three and replace her by Canada.

France's claim to this place is being constantly weakened

by the continuously chaotic state of her politics and economy.

Canada, on the other hand, is already of comparable stature with Britain and America in atomic energy development. Her political development, Her economy is one of the strongest in the world and her resources appear endless. She cannot for ever, like Germany, be denied recognition of her stature.

False Hopes

The sharing of information on atomic energy development for both military and industrial use between Britain, Canada and the USA will be discussed separately at Bermuda by Sir Winston and Mr. Eisenhower. Mr. Eisenhower has been preparing the ground with Mr. St. Laurent, Canadian Prime Minister, in Ottawa. He is preparing to ask Congress to amend the MacMahon Act of 1946, which forbids the administration to share atomic secrets with foreign governments.

As to high level talks with the Soviet Government, Sir Winston has recently admitted that it might be wise to delay. The false hopes they would hold out of German re-unification would delay French ratification of the European Army. But he wants the ground to be carefully arranged for such talks after Germany has been rearmed.

Sir Winston is preparing for these talks not only a guarantee to the Soviet Union against German aggression. He is also formulating a new approach to international control of atomic energy—an approach as subtle as his suggestion of May 3 that the destructive power of atomic and hydrogen weapons is so great that they are unlikely ever to be used.

army at the very least to the extent necessary to contain his present force.

We can—and Wilson confirms this—immediately withdraw five divisions (three U.S. and two French) from Italy for "Anvil". The remaining 21 divisions, plus numerous separate brigades, will certainly provide Alexander with adequate ground superiority.

MR. Roosevelt contended that a landing in the Bay of Biscay would be a waste of shipping. Mr. Eisenhower wanted more troops, they were ready in the United States and he had only to ask for them. But it was his objections to a descent on the Italian peninsula and a thrust against Vienna through the Ljubljana Gap that revealed both the rigidity of the American military plans and his own suspicion of what he called a campaign "in the Balkans."

He claimed that Alexander and Smuts [who had supported him] "for several natural and very human reasons," were inclined to disregard considerations. First, the operation infringed "the grand strategy." Secondly, it would take too long and we could probably not deploy more than six divisions.

I cannot agree (he wrote) to the employment of United States troops against Italy and into the Balkans, nor can I see the French agreeing to such use of French troops. For purely political reasons over here, I should never survive even a slight setback in "Overlord". It was known that fairly large forces had been diverted to the Balkans.

No one involved in these discussions had ever thought of moving armies into the Balkans; but Italy and Trieste were strategic and political positions, which, as he saw very clearly, might exercise profound and widespread reactions, especially after the Russian advances.

THE President suggested at one point that we should lay out respective cases before Stalin. I said I did not know what he would say if the issue was put to him to decide. On military grounds he might have been greatly interested in the eastward movement of Alexander's army, which, without entering the Balkans, would profoundly affect all the forces there, and which, in conjunction with any attacks Stalin might make upon Rumania or upon Rumania against Transylvania, might produce the most far-reaching results.

On a long-term political view he might prefer that the British and Americans should do their share in France in the very hard fighting that was to come, and in that East, Middle, and Southern

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(Continued Tomorrow)

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A Step Toward Church Merger

Chicago, Nov. 19. Four Lutheran church bodies which are negotiating a merger moved another step closer to their goal at a meeting here when they adopted a substantial portion of a "blueprint" for the organizational setup of the proposed united church.

Action was taken at a session of the Joint Union Committee. The bodies involved are the Evangelical Lutheran Church, American Lutheran Church, Lutheran Free Church, and United Evangelical Lutheran Church. They represent a combined membership of more than 1,800,000.

The groups adopted a doctrinal agreement entitled, "United Testimony on Faith and Practice" at their convention last year after which work was begun on the task of framing a joint statement on polity (government) and organizational structure of the merged church.

REPORT SUBMITTED
A Joint Committee on Polity and Organization charged with reconciling the views of the four church bodies, submitted its report to the Joint Union Committee in Chicago. Its 82-page document revealed that tentative agreement had been reached on general principles of church polity, the authority of the local congregation as well as the synodical body, and the programme of evangelism, American missions, and world missions.

According to this blueprint, the proposed merged church would carry on its programme through the American missions, education, charities and social action, public relations, pension and auxiliary activities. Other divisions may be added, it was reported.

Several major points were referred back to the Joint Committee for further study. It will report on these at the next meeting of the Joint Union Committee, to be in Chicago from December 7-9.

UNDER DISCUSSION
The points still under discussion include the feasibility of having a plenary convention (with every congregation represented) every six or ten years; financial matters such as investment of endowment funds and the extent to which the church may borrow; and the organization of the stewardship department.

Also under discussion at the December meeting will be the relationship of the proposed new church to its segments in Canada and the relationship of these Canadian districts to other churches in Canada.

The relationship of the united church to non-Lutheran organizations, such as the World Council of Churches to the National Lutheran Council, and to other Lutheran bodies, will also be considered at the next meeting. —China Mail Special.

Uninterested Malaysians

Penang, Nov. 19. Penang's Resident Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Blinham, said here that a great problem with Malaysians is their lack of interest in world affairs.

"Only a small portion of our people take any interest in matters outside their own small circle," he added, welcoming home students from the Malay Teachers' Training College at Kintab, Langkate.

"It is important that they should be given wider interests and be taught to inquire into what is going on in the world."

This was probably due to the social system here with its emphasis on the family, "but if we are to have leadership in this country, we must have initiative and you as teachers are in a privileged position to encourage that initiative." —China Mail Special.

Town Without A Dentist

Godthaab, Greenland, Nov. 19. People with toothache should think of the plight of the 2,000 residents of Godthaab, capital of Greenland, who have been without a dentist for three months. The one and only dentist has had to go home to Denmark on sick leave.

Aching teeth are treated either by home-made methods or after a 450-mile sea journey to Sukkertoppen or a 450-mile land-and-sea trip to Holstenborg.

Sometimes they call in the help of ship's captains—who usually have a pair of forceps in their first aid outfit. —China Mail Special.

Gen Gruenther In London



General Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, who was recently in London as part of his official calls on North Atlantic Treaty Organisation countries, attends a meeting at the Ministry of Defence. —London Express.

An Ideological Somersault Required

Vienna, Nov. 19. If the Communist Balkan countries are in earnest in their reported desire to rehabilitate the non-Communist private farmer—the Kulak, a Russian word for big farmer—as some of them have suggested, their governments will have to perform an ideological somersault. Prompted by the urgent need for increased agricultural production, a change of attitude has been suggested by government leaders in Czechoslovakia and Hungary in recent speeches.

The Czechoslovakian Prime Minister, Viliam Siroky, announced special Government measures for helping co-operative farms, said that private farmers too would be helped. His own statistics gave the reason—private farmers still hold more than half the country's arable land.

The Hungarian Prime Minister, Imre Nagy, said: "Exaggerated measures against Kulaks have caused considerable losses, for an ever-increasing area of land has been left uncultivated."

Kulaks in all Soviet bloc countries have hitherto been denied the substantial State credits and other help granted State co-operative farms. It is for reasons not of their own choosing they were unable to deliver their compulsory quotas of produce to the State, they were heavily punished on charges of economic sabotage. Thousands of farmers have been sentenced to long prison terms and some even to death, on such charges.

Thousands of others have been driven to hunger and destitution by having their ration cards confiscated on various pretexts.

MASS DEPORTATION
In many districts whole farming communities have been deported and their land confiscated. Private farmers' children have been made to suffer as well. They have not been admitted to universities and high schools and denied the opportunity of obtaining public pensions.

"Szabad, Ijuszag," the official newspaper of the Hungarian youth organisation, put it plainly: "There is no room for children of Kulaks, those adherents of the former regime."

Lenin has described Kulaks as "these most brutal and unscrupulous exploiters" who enlarged their property by the labour of others.

His followers in Czechoslovakia and Hungary have interpreted his meaning very widely and in varying degrees, so that party officials have little trouble in identifying as a Kulak almost any private farmer.

"Nova Svoboda," the Czechoslovakian Communist party newspaper in Ostrava, ruled this spring that a Kulak is one who owns agricultural machines and hires them out to others, cultivates his land with the help of paid labour, owns another business besides his farm, has no "positive attitude" towards the Communist regime, deliberately fails to fulfil his delivery quota, persuades others not to join farm co-operatives, or spreads false information about co-operatives.

When asked whether they helped with the homework, 27 per cent said they often helped, 49 per cent said occasionally, and 24 per cent never. —China Mail Special.

Parents And Homework

Allensbach, West Germany, Nov. 19.

Most German parents "take an interest" in their children's homework, especially the mothers, a public opinion poll by the Institute of Democracy here showed.

Only nine per cent of the parents questioned said they were not interested in the homework, while 17 per cent did not know much about it. Eighty-two per cent of those who were "familiar" with homework were women.

When asked whether they helped with the homework, 27 per cent said they often helped, 49 per cent said occasionally, and 24 per cent never. —China Mail Special.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Back To "Normalcy" In Cotton Trading

COMMISSION TO END ITS OPERATIONS

From An Economic Correspondent

London, Nov. 19.

The Government—emboldened by the success of its policy of restoring trade to private hands—has just taken one of its most important economic decisions since it came to power two years ago. Next year, if legislation to be introduced by the Government is passed by Parliament, the State-sponsored Raw Cotton Commission will end its trading operations, thus clearing the way for the re-opening of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

Cotton will be one of the last commodities handed back to private trade. Even now the move involves a certain risk. For about half of all the cotton used by British mills comes from the United States. Last year, these imports cost just under \$100 million—one of the largest items in the United Kingdom's dollar bill.

With the re-opening of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, British mills will be able to satisfy all their requirements of dollar cotton without restriction. But obviously the same freedom cannot be extended to foreigners for that would lead to a serious leakage of dollars. All dollar cotton bought in Britain for sterling must therefore be used in Britain. If a foreigner wishes to buy American cotton on the Liverpool Exchange, he will have to pay for it in dollars.

The Exchange could not be re-opened, however, without some element of risk. Why, then, has the Government decided on this move? Would it not be better to keep the Raw Cotton Commission in existence?

The fact is, of course, that a start was made as long ago as eighteen months to break the Commission's monopolistic power. A committee, set up by the Board of Trade to consider the operation of the Commission, recommended that spinners should be allowed to import cotton privately if they chose to do so. But, in view of the dollar shortage, it was considered possible at that time to recommend a full return to free trading in cotton.

MONOPOLY BROKEN
At first, only about a third of all cotton used by British spinners was imported privately. This season, however, more than a half of all cotton imports will be on private account.

But although the Raw Cotton Commission's buying and selling monopoly is broken, one of its chief functions remains intact. For even though a spinner chooses to make his own arrangements for importing raw cotton, the Commission is still required to provide him with "cover" against the risk of a loss if prices rise. In effect, therefore, the Commission is putting up public money to insure private industry against a normal trading risk—a situation that cannot be tolerated indefinitely.

To remedy this, it will be necessary not only to restore complete freedom to import cotton but also to provide the means by which spinners can seek protection from private sources against sudden price changes. The re-opening of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange will therefore be the culmination of a logical sequence of events that began when spinners were first given the option to "contract out" of the Raw Cotton Commission.

'COVER' FACILITIES
When the Exchange re-opens, users of raw cotton will be able to obtain "cover" facilities in a way which involves no cost to the public. For example, a spinner may undertake to sell a quantity of yarn at a quoted price for delivery in, say, three months' time. Obviously he cannot tell how raw cotton prices will move over that period. If they rise, he will lose on the transaction; if they fall, he may rely upon their own judgment about the future course of prices in the hope of making a windfall profit. But it would be a bad thing if all business was conducted on such risky lines.

Normally, therefore, a spinner who has sold yarn at a fixed price for delivery in three months will immediately buy a "futures contract," entitling him to take delivery in three months of a quantity of yarn at a fixed price. The contract may not be for the exact type of cotton he needs, but this will not worry him unduly if the prices of various types

of cotton are moving uniformly. On the revived Liverpool Cotton Exchange the contract will, in fact, be based on a widely used type of American cotton known as "middling 15/16 inch staple."

Ceylon Enters New Market

Colombo, Nov. 19. Ceylon has entered the United States market for monazite—mineral used in atomic bomb—following India's ban on exports from Travancore. The first shipment of monazite sent to the USA consisted of 600 bags weighing 30 tons and was sold through a British firm in Travancore at \$125 a cwt. —China Mail Special.

US Tariff Policies Pose A Roadblock

New York, Nov. 19.

A prominent American industrialist today said existing uncertainty among foreign traders as to the tenure of United States tariff policies posed a roadblock to foreign trade which, he said, "is a greater obstacle" than any other specific United States legislation.

Urging the United States to build a solid American prosperity through more world trade, Eugene Holman, President of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), emphasized that "high on the list which our Government should do to foster world trade is to act consistently."

In a speech at the 40th National Foreign Trade Convention here, Holman said the uncertainty of the United States tariff policy—distinct from the rate of United States tariff at any particular time—was "a great deterrent to a businessman who plans to construct a foreign plant to supply goods for the American market."

"ESCAPE CLAUSE"
Another roadblock to world trade is the "escape clause" in the reciprocal trade act which empowers the foreign business men who "contemplate conducting a campaign to sell their product in the United States."

He charged the encouragement by the Government of private investments abroad at the same time reviewing existing laws respecting foreign business income because they "frequently handicap American companies abroad."

Holman then turned to action open to other nations and noted such roadblocks to world trade as the discrimination in foreign countries against outside industries and traders.

"Many nations seem content to point to American tariffs as an excuse for their inability to trade when often they have put up much more formidable tariff and other barriers themselves," he said.

MUTUAL EFFORT
The oil executive charged that foreign nations which encourage "unbridled nationalism and confiscation of property" are not furthering a flourishing trade. He added that "trade among nations depends uniquely upon mutual effort."

Speaking of currency convertibility, Holman said: "Once currencies become truly convertible, the abilities of all nations to export goods, services and capital will be tremendously increased."

However, this mechanism of convertibility will not be effective unless "present regulations which limit rights to acquire and use currencies and which are otherwise restrictive and discriminatory are revoked at the same time." —United Press.

New York Rubber

New York, Nov. 19. Rubber futures today closed 30 points lower with sales of 30 contracts. Prices: December (1953) 20.00 bid, 20.10 ask; January (1954) 20.10 bid, 20.20 ask; February (1954) 20.20 bid, 20.30 ask; March (1954) 20.30 bid, 20.40 ask; April (1954) 20.40 bid, 20.50 ask; May (1954) 20.50 bid, 20.60 ask; June (1954) 20.60 bid, 20.70 ask; July (1954) 20.70 bid, 20.80 ask; August (1954) 20.80 bid, 20.90 ask; September (1954) 20.90 bid, 21.00 ask; October (1954) 21.00 bid, 21.10 ask; November (1954) 21.10 bid, 21.20 ask; December (1954) 21.20 bid, 21.30 ask. —United Press.

A Colonial Buyer Attacks British Exporters

From A Correspondent

London, Nov. 19.

British manufacturers are warned today that they may lose Colonial markets unless they treat importers more fairly.

This warning is given in a letter to the Financial Times by Mr. R. A. Lawrence, a draper of Uganda, who recently visited Britain to place export orders.

But Mr Lawrence found British manufacturers indifferent to export inquiries.

"I am frankly very tired of having to appear grateful when an order is accepted," he writes. "Slow deliveries, increasing prices, poor workmanship and the absence of new designs, all combine to make Britain a poor market for the export buyer," says Mr Lawrence.

On many occasions he was told that the merchandise he selected was not for export. Manufacturers appeared to be more interested in the home trade.

In several cases he found that the export price was higher than the price to a home buyer. In some cases he could buy articles identical or almost identical from retail stores at prices lower than those quoted by the manufacturers for export.

ORDERS GUARANTEED
Suppliers in the UK, Mr Lawrence continues, are in the happy position of having the bulk of Colonial orders guaranteed to them by the Exchange Control Regulations. The Colonies are unable to avail themselves of the many attractive offers from non-sterling countries.

"But we do not complain of this," Mr Lawrence says, "if it is for the general good and if we are to be treated fairly by the manufacturers. There will come a time, however, when the exchange restrictions will be eased or removed. What will become of Britain's Commonwealth markets then?"

"I suggest," Mr Lawrence concludes, "that home manufacturers are living in a fool's paradise, but surely it is for the Government to see that these people do not endanger the country's future prosperity."

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Increased activity on the Hongkong Stock Exchange was revealed in transactions up to noon valued at \$701,398.20. Noon quotations were:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS: HK Bank 1016 20 G 1820; East Asia 170

INSURANCES: 445 847 100 G 815; Underwriters 820

SHIPPING: Waterboat 20

DOCKS, ETC.: Dock 12.00 12.20; Provident 12.00 12.20

WHEELWRIGHT 8.55 8.65 7000 G 8.00

LAND, ETC.: HK Hotel 72 73 600 G 71; HK Land 72 73 600 G 71

Utilities: Electric 17.10 17.20 100 G 17.15; Tram 20.00 20.10 100 G 20.05

Steam: C. Light (O) 14 14.20 2200 G 14; C. Light (N) 9.05 10 2500 G 9.00

Electric: 28.40 100 G 28.40; 300 G 28.40; 500 G 28.40

Macao Elec. 10.20 100 G 10.20; Sanyo 7.00 1000 G 7.00

Telephone: 25.00 100 G 25.00

INDUSTRIALS: Cement 10 10.20 3000 G 10.15; Hope 10 10.20

STORES, ETC.: Watson 22.40 22.60 5000 G 22.45; L. Crawford 22.70

COTTONS: Textile Corp 0.70 0.80 4500 G 0.75; 1000 G 0.75

Exchange Rates
Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

US dollar (per \$1) 15.70; Sterling notes (per £1) 20.00; Indian rupees (per 100) 25.50; Indo-China piastres (per 100) 8.00

Bargaining Over Future Tin Price

Washington, Nov. 19.

Trade circles today were eagerly awaiting an American-Indonesian tin contract to see what the United States would pay for the commodity next year.

Negotiations between an Indonesian tin delegation now here and American officials are at a virtual standstill but some definite result is expected within the next few weeks.

Trade circles expect the United States to agree to the purchase of another 20,000 tons of Indonesian tin during the year beginning next March 1954 at a price somewhere around 75 cents per pound. That would be below the present market price of slightly more than 80 cents but might represent a higher figure than will be effective by the time the contract year ends.

The United States in March 1952 contracted to buy 20,000 tons per year of Indonesian tin for three years at a "mutually agreed price." During the first two years of the contract period the price has been set at \$1.21 per pound in New York. Thus the Americans now were buying the last of the second year's contract tin at a price about 40 cents above the current market price.

Hard bargainers in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Government tin buying agency, are in favour of forcing the price to 80 cents but most of the contract to an absurdly low price so that Indonesians will refuse to sell at all.

The strength of their position lies in the fact that the United States Government's tin stockpile is at virtually 100 per cent of its goal and they need buy no more.

However, international policies entered and the State Department is urging modification of this attitude.

Anticipating overproduction, they believe that 70 to 75 cents per pound is about the best they can offer to the Indonesians even under politically cultivated terms. —United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Nov. 19.

The tin market was quiet. Turnover was 10 tons for mid-November at 2,635 per long ton. Prices closed as follows:

Spot tin, buyer 635; 3-month tin, buyer 640; 6-month tin, buyer 645; Settlement 637 1/2

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 19. Metal futures today closed as follows:

Lead Nov. 22.90 bid, 22.95 asked; Tin Nov. 22.75 bid, 22.80 asked

Zinc Nov. 22.40 bid, 22.45 asked; Copper Nov. 22.40 bid, 22.45 asked

—United Press.

US Commodity Prices

New York, Nov. 19.

A late rally in soybeans helped to pull the general commodity level into higher ground after a shaky start today.

Soybeans dropped back almost five cents a bushel from the lows when covering movement under way after liquidation subsided.

At Chicago, wheat closed off 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents, soybeans up 1/4 to 3/4 cents. At Winnipeg, wheat was priced at 12 1/2 cents per bushel for No. 3 Northern, and for No. 5, it was at 12 1/2 cents.

Cocoa was quoted today at \$222.50 per short ton, naked, cif Pacific Coast. Coconut oil was quoted at 10 1/2 cents per lb, cif West Coast. —United Press.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Friends' Parting

NO enmity is so bitter as that between friends who have fallen out. At Great Marlborough Street the other morning, there were two such sometime friends.

A man named Joe was in the dock. He was Canadian by birth, an undertaker by profession, though he looked more like a Shakespearean actor. There was that kind of acquired distinction about him that actors sometimes seem to have. He was a man of letters, his parts to clothe their personality.

Joe pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing £18 and two cheques from a woman who had been his friend.

THE QUARREL

SHE was a dress-designer. Joe, she said from the witness-box, had gone to her flat one day and stayed talking for about an hour. The telephone had rung and she had gone to answer it. When she returned, Joe was in the middle of a row, and she had asked him to leave the flat. As she telephoned she heard him go.

A little later she looked into her handbag and found the £18 and the two cheques gone. "These days later," said the dress-designer, a middle-aged, blonde woman, "he rang up."

"Did you fax him about the £18?" she learned clerk asked her.

"Yes," she said. "I told him I would report it to the police. He said, 'I'll tell them you gave it me.'"

"Had you given it him?" the learned clerk asked. "Of course not," she replied.

THE CONFLICT

JOE chimed in from the dock. "She says I was there for an hour," he said. "I was at her place two days. She gave me those two cheques to try to cash because she was overdrawn at the bank."

"I wasn't," the dress-designer snapped. "A police officer went into the witness-box, and told of Joe's arrest. He said the money had been given him," the officer reported. Then it was Joe's turn to speak.

Mr Paul Bennett, VC, the magistrate, invited him to go to the witness-box and speak on oath, or to say what he had to do from the dock.

"All I can say is she gave me the money," Joe said from where he was. "That's all my defence."

He had not once looked at the dress-designer, nor she at him. Hatred was implicit in the looks they did not exchange.

THE CHOICE

"WELL, at the moment I don't see why she should have given you the money," said the magistrate. "I can't question you, but if you would care to say why."

"Then I have to choose between you, and I choose the woman's story," Mr Bennett said. He asked the police if anything were known about

Joe. There were two previous convictions against him. In the Isle of Man he had been gaoled for larceny and false pretences. In London, fined for causing grievous bodily harm.

"Is he a drinker?" the magistrate asked. "Not to my knowledge," the policeman answered, "though he does frequent clubs."

THE BREAK. "SITTING here," said the magistrate to the court, "I don't always hear the whole story. I assume this man was on friendly terms with the woman and that they then quarrelled."

He turned to Joe. "You must go to prison for three months," he said. "Sir," said Joe, eliciting his heels to acknowledge the order. He marched off to the cells. A small look passed between him and the dress-designer as he went. The end of their friendship was in it.

TB VICTIM SMOKED OPIUM

A 42-year-old tuberculosis victim, Wong Kim-tai, alias Nim On-yin, unemployed of 91 Connaught Road West, second floor, was fined \$1,000 by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning for possession of opium and two opium pipes.

Representing defendant, Mr J. C. Stewart pleaded guilty and submitted that Wong gave every assistance to the Revenue Officer when the raid was carried out on his premises. He willingly admitted possession of the opium and had been suffering from tuberculosis since 1950 and had a wife, two daughters and a son to support.

The Prosecuting Officer said that when defendant's premises were raided on November 17, 12 tacks of raw opium, six mace of prepared opium and five mace of opium dross, as well as sundry smoking material were found.

Mr Lo asked whether defendant would care to go to Stanley for medical attention. Mr Stewart assured the Court that defendant, although coming to the end of his resources, could still afford private treatment.

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Accused Protests About Sentence

A 28-year-old welder, Wong Fat, who admitted having wounded two women and a man with a chopper, questioned the sentence of seven years and 12 strokes passed on him this morning at the Criminal Sessions by Mr Justice A.D. Scholes.

"I should not be given such a heavy punishment," said Wong. "They hit me and I retaliated with a chopper. It is a very usual thing. All of us are equally to blame."

Wong faced six charges, three of wounding with intent to murder and three of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He denied all intent to murder and pleaded guilty to wounding his landlady, Wong Sau-shun, and her son-in-law, Chan Ki-hung, with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He also admitted wounding Wong's daughter, Tam Siu-mui, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Crown Counsel, Mr D. F. O'Leary, Mayne, accepted the plea and outlined the facts to the Judge.

Mr Mayne said that all three victims resided at 10 Tai Ming Street, Shaukiwan, where the accused was a sub-tenant. He was in arrears of rent and on the evening of August 22, a dispute arose as a result. The accused took up a chopper and caused very serious injuries to the woman, Wong. She suffered six cuts on her head, face, spine and arm. Some of these were down to the bone and fractured her skull. All of the wounds, however, healed.

The accused was separated from Wong by her daughter, Tam, continued Mr Mayne, and so he proceeded to attack the young woman. He was then separated by Tam's husband who he turned to attack this man. He inflicted three wounds on Chan's forehead, shoulder and hand and fractured his frontal bone.

EARLIER VIOLENCE. Mr Mayne said that the accused was eventually overcome, the chopper taken away from him and he was taken to the Police.

The accused had displayed violence before, said Crown Counsel, claiming that the accused was fined \$25 and bound over in \$100 for a year on July 2 for disorderly conduct by fighting and within two weeks was again fined the same amount and bound over in \$25 for a similar offence. Nothing seemed to have been done about the first offence. At the time of the chopper attack, the accused was still in bond, he added.

"From the evidence before me I can find no factors which would go towards explaining or excusing in any degree these offences," Mr Mayne told the Judge.

The accused recounted in detail his attack on three persons, claiming that the woman Wong, bullied him and called him a fool because he could not speak well. He alleged that his attack began after Wong hit him. He took the chopper from a window sill. He attacked the daughter because she helped her mother and hit him on the back and tugged at his arm. The daughter also prodded him on the hands and feet and side with a clothes fork, so he chased after her and chopped her. The man, Chan, hit him on the head with a wooden stool. He was overpowered by two other men, added the accused.

He ended by saying, "The three of them hit me so I had to chop them. I did not intend to murder them."

Mr Justice Scholes remarked that the accused was fortunate in that the woman, Wong who had such serious injuries, did not die. He sentenced the accused to seven years and 12 strokes for wounding Wong, and a concurrent term of three years on the charge of wounding the son-in-law, Chan.

BRITISH SHIP IN DISTRESS. The British steamer Teforos developed rudder trouble while in the Straits of Formosa last night.

It is learned that she is now being towed back to the Colony by a British naval vessel.

The Teforos, of the local Jebson Shipping Company, left here on Sunday. She is 1,911 gross tons.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



What I can't understand is why you never want to play house with me!

Latest Gazetted Appointments

The Hon. T. L. Bowring, Director of Public Works, resumed his duties as from November 17, it was announced in the Government Gazette today.

It was also notified that H.E. The Governor has appointed Mr J. Forbes, Waterworks Engineer, to act as a supernumerary and temporary Deputy Director of Public Works.

The following officers have resumed their duties as from November 16: Mr K. J. Attwell (Senior Education Officer); Mr Colin Cairns (Senior Marine Officer).

Notice was given that the following have ceased to hold the appointments indicated in parenthesis: Mr D. McLeish (Senior Inspector of Schools); Mr Chan Kam-tong (Sub-Inspector of Schools); Dr Liang Pao-ping (Medical Officer of Schools).

Other appointments listed were: Mr Q. A. Macfadyen to be an official Member of the Executive Council, provisionally and subject to Her Majesty's pleasure, during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. B. C. C. Hawkins; Mr D. C. Barry to act as Establishment Officer during the absence of Mr R. J. C. Howes.

The following have been appointed Medical Officers: Mr Kit-ku; Mr Kwong-lam; Chen Chiu-fu; Feng Juann-jing; Yue Man-yung; Yuen Sing-long; Au-yang Chung; Yang Ching-po; Tsai F. Chin; M. K. C. Lu; Hui Hui-lan; Ho Wing-ho; W. L. Wong; Chan Yik-on; Fong Lin-chin; T. T. Qiu Huang Tai-chuan; Chang Sing-ben; Blondel Shih-hsun Hui; Sung Shao-chue; Guo Huan-min; Liang Pao-ping.

It was also notified that Mr G. T. Lloyd resigned his office as a Member of the Port Welfare Committee with effect from November 13.

Speedy Rescue Of Fliers

Pearl Harbour, Nov. 19. Seven Navy airmen who ditched their PBV flying boat in mid-Pacific when the plane ran out of fuel were recovering from exposure today after a speedy rescue by a troop transport.

The transport was guided to the survivors last night by two Navy planes that had kept a vigil over the tossing life-raft since the PBV was forced down yesterday 130 miles north of Midway. The transport informed 14th Navy District Headquarters that three of the fliers suffered injuries at the crash landing but that the injuries were not considered serious. — United Press.

COMMISSIONED

It was announced in the Government Gazette today that Flight Sergeant Denis Mottram has been commissioned to be a Flying Officer in the Hongkong Auxiliary Air Force.

'What's Her Line' Solution DEMONSTRATOR London Express Service.

PLAY GOES OFF WITH A BANG

The Kai Tak Players, the last of the local amateur dramatic societies to open their 1953-54 Season, gave a first performance in Hongkong of Colin Morris' Reluctant Heroes last night at King George's Hall. No member of the audience could possibly deny that it went off with a bang—a great credit to the sound effects man, in fact.

It is impossible to discover from the programme who designed and produced the sets, but both were excellent, particularly the barn scene. The cleverly drawn programme cover (by ACI Briggs) deserves a special mention.

The company can be congratulated on a very clever choice of play. The "Reluctant Heroes" presentations are all particularly adaptable to service casts, and these Airmen make remarkably convincing soldiers! This farce is a satire on Army Life, and while some of the situations are almost irritatingly absurd, the dialogue lifts it up to high humour, and the laughs are continuous. The show runs smoothly and effectively.

NATURAL COMEDIAN. The Kai Tak Players are fortunate in having a natural comedian. SAC Bailey as Gregory both stole, and at the same time made, the show. I hope he realises that his strength lies in his understatement and never succumb to the usual Amateur tendency to exaggerate.

WO Dryton also has enough Stage Presence to give the piece a lift whenever he is on the boards. He is good enough actor to consider putting right a halting delivery in future performances.

AC Allen and Sgt Wales played up well in strong supporting roles, and one or two of the smaller parts were acted with promise. I liked Eg. Off. Britt's Medical Officer, but deplored his make up. Capt Kennington, Cpl Amos and Cpl Patterson were all good. It was an enjoyable evening's entertainment. — MARGARET BRUCE.

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King Case: Counsel Refers To "Comments By Members Of The Legal Profession"

Comments by members of the legal profession in Hongkong as to the possible course of the King case which had reached him were revealed by Mr Marcus da Silva, Counsel for James Joseph Osbourne King, a former director of George Falconer and Co., Ltd. of Union Building, charged with fraudulent conversion, before Mr Poon Yan-hoi this morning, prior to continuing his submissions that King had no case to answer.

Mr Silva, saying these same comments might have reached the ears of his Worship, expressed confidence that his Worship would not allow them to influence his mind in coming to a decision in the case.

The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, leading Counsel for the Prosecution, declared that Mr Silva's remarks were unnecessary and uncalled for, while Mr Poon gave his assurance to Mr Silva that, while he had not himself heard the comments referred to, he would not allow any such comment to influence him in his decision.

Mr Silva this morning concluded his submissions on the fourteenth day of hearing. King, merchant, of 20 Bagan Circuit, is charged before Mr Poon Yan-hoi with having taken A.2400 (HK\$3,305.04) for the use of his wife, Margaret, in November, 1950 whilst a Director of George Falconer and Co., Ltd. of Union Building.

The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford are both for the prosecution, instructed by Hastings and Co. Resuming this morning, Mr Silva said: "Before I present my submission chart, which I promised you, Sir, at the beginning of my address, and summarise my submissions, I seek your leave to make this comment. Many fellow practitioners have come to me during the course of this case and have stated that two comments about the case had been made to them (1) that an opinion had been obtained from London on the case and in respect of my submissions and (2) that in the event of the Prosecution's failure before you appeals would be carried through, regardless of expense, to the Full Court and if necessary to the Privy Council.

NOT ASSOCIATED. "I am certain that my learned friends are not associated with either of these two comments but I have heard of the currency of these two comments, because they might have reached your Worship's ears, I say that it is right for me to remark that I feel certain that neither comment will in any way influence your Worship, prejudicially against the defendant. I should comment emphatically, though with the greatest of deference to the Hon. the Attorney-General, that if this threat to use a long process in appellate harassment of Jimmy King should materialise, he should send for the papers in this case for consideration as to whether he should exercise his prerogative to intervene and stop what in effect will be nothing more or less than persecution as audacious as it is malicious."

Mr d'Almada: "May I be permitted to say this in connection with the remarks which have fallen from Mr Silva. Firstly, he is quite correct when he says that neither my learned junior nor myself have any knowledge of these comments. Secondly, in view of the fact that your Worship made no mention whatsoever of them, I say with respect that his observations upon them are wholly unnecessary and uncalled for. Thirdly, assuming that these comments had reached your Worship's ears, I have no doubt whatsoever that you would have ignored them completely as entirely irrelevant to the point which you are being asked to decide, and I think that even a hint that your Worship might possibly be in any way influenced by them was equally unnecessary. Finally, the Attorney-General not being here, it was again unnecessary to forecast or suggest what steps he might take in the proceedings, not only unnecessary but quite obviously premature."

IRRELEVANT POINT. "This point which my friend has raised is even more irrelevant, if there are degrees of irrelevance, than a number of points he has made in the course of his long submission. I am obliged to my friend for his observation that neither my learned junior nor myself are party to such comments as has reached him, and just as he was desirous that no prejudice should be created in your Worship's mind by the possibility of your having heard them, and just as he was confident they would not indeed influence your Worship, I am as anxious and as confident that they will not be regarded by your Worship as anything prejudicial to the Prosecution."

Mr Silva: "I should like to say this, Sir. I sometimes and quite often value my learned friend's opinion on many matters. In this particular instance I can place no value on the opinion he expressed just now to you because I can see, as his last words to you had demonstrated, the necessity for the comments which I have made in this matter."

"In this whirlpool which has surrounded this particular case, with all the dirt and sotsm ebbs and flows, I feel, Sir, that if I did not make this comment I would have failed in my last duty to Jimmy King. It may be that in due course of time, the due course of events would bear out one of the comments I made in this particular case, but until this course does arise, I will make my appeal to the Hon. the Attorney-General here, now and at this stage."

MR POON'S COMMENT. Mr Poon: "May I say this, Mr Silva that two comments circulating around the legal profession had reached him that if the Prosecution fails there will be an appeal, even to the Privy Council. This is the first time I have heard of these comments, but even if I had heard them before, they would not have influenced my mind in giving judgment in this case. I don't mind saying that not only in this case, but in many cases before me, when I give judgment I always expect an appeal from the other side. Therefore, whether there will be an appeal or not in this case, that will not influence my mind at all, and I can assure you that I will only give judgment on the evidence."

Mr Silva then continued with his submission on a note from the Attorney-General, that he had drawn up setting out in detail the various limbs of his argument. A necessary ingredient for the offence of fraudulent conversion, he said, was the sum of \$3,305.04 was Falconer's property, and since no direct evidence had been called, this ingredient had to be proven by circumstantial evidence that was to say, which the Court could infer that the money was Falconer's property. Unless this was capable of only one inference pointing to guilt the Court, by law, was not permitted to choose between two or more inferences pointing to innocence where no evidence pointed to the conclusion that the money was not Falconer's, i.e. to innocence, and the Court therefore must then hold that those subsidiary facts had no evidential value—no case proven and no case to answer.

"In the light of the many possible inferences suggested, if there was a bare chance that any one of the inferences pointing to innocence might be true, there would then be no offence to consider and no case to answer. In other words, the Prosecution must show with mathematical accuracy that those other inferences pointing to innocence were impossible inferences."

The hearing is continuing.

Sikhs Observe Birthday

A large proportion of the Sikh community in Hongkong assembled at the Sikh Temple, Happy Valley, today to celebrate the birthday of Sri Gurm Nanak Dev Ji, founder of the Sikh Faith.

The celebration began with reading of the Akhand Path (Holy Granth) two days ago, and finished this morning. A programme consisting of a number of hymns and speeches given by various persons present including Mrs Thorat, wife of Major General Thorat, who served in Korea, followed.

Among those present were Mr P. R. S. Mani, Indian Commissioner, and Mr S. J. Singh, representative of the Akal Dal.

Girl's Story Of Being Hit By Man

"Do you know what an oath is?" Mr Thomas Tam asked in Central Court this morning of Pun Yin-kam, an eight-year-old girl who with her ten-year-old brother, Pun Po-kee were giving evidence of assault against a fellow-tenant Cheung Choi, a building contractor's foreman, at 40 Spring Gardens Street, third floor.

The little girl said she did not know what an oath was. "But you do know how to tell the truth?"—Yes.

The girl then gave her evidence. "On that day (October 7) I was having a bath in the kitchen and he came in and said to me 'I can take a bath first' he said, and since he was so unreasonable I got out and started to dress in order to leave the kitchen. But he stopped me and said 'Put those on when you leave the kitchen'—my check. It was then he looked at my cheek with his fingers and pinched my hand and said 'I will give you several slaps'—he then took me to the kitchen. He hit me very much and when I put my hand to my chest and back it was covered with blood and I was crying."

"Then when I was in the doorway he hit me another slap in the back by shutting the door very hard on me so that I fell down. I will give you several slaps. I had left in the kitchen out of the door at me. Then I heard him say 'I will give you several slaps'—he then took me to the kitchen. He hit me very much and when I put my hand to my chest and back it was covered with blood and I was crying."

BOY'S EVIDENCE. The girl's brother had given evidence before that he had been sitting in his room when he heard his sister crying out. He went in and saw that her face and chest were covered in blood, and she had told him that the defendant had struck her. The boy had asked defendant why he had done this. He said he had hit her because she was so unreasonable. He had then hit her, the boy said, on the face and chest and back so that she cried out.

The girl and boy had then gone to see their older sister and they had all reported the matter to the Police.

Defendant gave evidence after the girl. "The little girl had had her bath," he said, and had come out of it and I was going in. Then I saw some of her things still on the floor, her clothes, a pair and some washing. I waited for her to come and get them. The lights were out then, I told her to wait and she closed the door, not realising that she was on the other side. I noticed obstruction, but then I saw some of her things still on the floor, her clothes, a pair and some washing. I waited for her to come and get them. The lights were out then, I told her to wait and she closed the door, not realising that she was on the other side. I noticed obstruction, but then I saw some of her things still on the floor, her clothes, a pair and some washing. I waited for her to come and get them. The lights were out then, I told her to wait and she closed the door, not realising that she was on the other side. 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